

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Circulates Wherever Coke
is Manufactured or Used.

Prices and Prospects.

COKE TRADE HOLDS ITS GROUND WITHOUT APPARENT GAIN ON LOSS

Such Change As Has Occurred
Is in the Direction of
Greater Steadiness.

THE BUSINESS IS LIMITED

Had Cut in Iron and Steel Prices Been
Heavier a Corresponding Reduction
in Coke Might Have Been Demanded.
The Existing Ratio is Much Too Low.

Special to The Weekly Courier
PITTSBURGH, March 26.—The coke market has not lost any ground in the past week and is in fact a shade steadier. It is a case of no news being good news, for with declining activity at steel mills and blast furnaces the coke market would naturally be expected to be in line and when it passes a week without loss, ground the development is a favorable one. There is no change in quoted market prices for coke standard brands of furnace coke being held at \$4.00 as minimum while foundry coke ranges from \$4.50 to \$5.00 according to brand. In such limited business as is done in furnace coke the price is usually \$4.00. There are higher asking prices than this but furnaces do not need to pay them since they can get desirable brands at \$4.00 while on the other hand there are offerings of off grades at less than \$4.00 and furnace men do not want such coke even though it is cheaper. There is less demurrage coke being forced on the market than formerly and indeed there is now hardly any production being so loosely regulated to the requirements of contracts and of regular sales made.

The coke market thus remains quiet as follows:

Furnace Foundry \$4.00 \$5.00

The common opinion among coke operators seems to be that the coke market would naturally be expected to be in line and when it passes a week without loss, ground the development is a favorable one. There is no change in quoted market prices for coke standard brands of furnace coke being held at \$4.00 as minimum while foundry coke ranges from \$4.50 to \$5.00 according to brand. In such limited business as is done in furnace coke the price is usually \$4.00. There are higher asking prices than this but furnaces do not need to pay them since they can get desirable brands at \$4.00 while on the other hand there are offerings of off grades at less than \$4.00 and furnace men do not want such coke even though it is cheaper. There is less demurrage coke being forced on the market than formerly and indeed there is now hardly any production being so loosely regulated to the requirements of contracts and of regular sales made.

In the matter of the reduction in finished steel prices the coke operator has not been particularly well served with respect to tonnage demand for his product. The same position is held by the coke operator and the steel producer. The coke operator has not been particularly well served with respect to tonnage demand for his product. The same position is held by the coke operator and the steel producer.

Even with the reduction in pig iron prices the coke operator has not been particularly well served with respect to tonnage demand for his product. The same position is held by the coke operator and the steel producer. The coke operator has not been particularly well served with respect to tonnage demand for his product. The same position is held by the coke operator and the steel producer.

The last market before the war had involved anything like satisfactory prices to either coke producers or furnace men in the summer of 1913 when sales of coke for July and for the second half were made at \$2.50 when basic pig iron was \$14.00 a ton. The proportion in that case being 58 to 100. Now with prices much higher a 55 to 100 ratio for coke obtains.

The Pittsburgh district coal market continues extremely sluggish. There is a little demand for high grade gas coal while bringing good price, up to \$2.00 for lump coal. There is some demand for product coal which is held at about \$2.50. For steam coal there is little demand and the limited quantities offered are a drag on the market.

COKE FREIGHT RATES

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region and a district called the Basin district and the Lower Connellsville region (often called the Monaca and sometimes the Monaca district) principal points for shipment are as follows per net ton of 2,000 pounds effective June 25, 1918:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.40
Buffalo	2.60
Chicago	2.80
Cleveland	2.20
Columbus	2.50
Detroit	2.50
East St. Louis	2.60
Harbin	2.20
Joliet	2.30
Louisville	2.30
Memphis	2.50
New York	2.80
Philadelphia	2.80
Pittsburgh	1.50
Port Henry N. Y.	2.80
Pottstown	2.70
Reading	2.60
Richmond Va. (P. R. R.)	2.80
South Bethlehem	2.80
Swedesboro Pa.	2.80
Toledo O.	2.60
Wheeling	2.80
Valley Points	1.80

From Connellsville District Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) \$2.40
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 2.40
From Latrobe District Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) 2.20
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 2.20

effect the reduction will have. Furnaces do not seem to be a unit as to adjustment of contracts. In the case of the \$2 reduction at the first of the year nearly all furnaces made the concession on contract tonnage not delivered although legally the contracts were firm and binding. In the present case a number of furnaces have declared they will not make any concession. Last week's price revision was a reduction of \$1.25 and as a rule the coke holds that this is to be interpreted on the basis of government prices. It is not that since there was a \$1.00 reduction in government prices, the coke should be \$1.00 lower. The coke holds that this is to be interpreted on the basis of government prices. It is not that since there was a \$1.00 reduction in government prices, the coke should be \$1.00 lower.

ADJUSTMENT OF STEEL PRICES A COMPROMISE BETWEEN EXTREMES

One Party Wanted No Reduction, the
Other a Heavy One, Too Early to
Notice Effects of the Cut.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Market will review the steel and iron trades tomorrow as follows:

As a result of a conference last night between the industrial board of the Department of Commerce and a committee representing iron and steel producers pig iron has been reduced \$4.25 and unfinished steel \$5 per gross ton while a few rolled steel products have been reduced \$5 and the majority \$7 per net ton rails being set at \$4.00 or \$10 a gross ton under the price the War Industries Board recommended last September but which the Railroad Administration did not approve.

It appears that the reductions made were a compromise between those who wished no reduction at this time and those who wished a large reduction. While steel producers all show a disposition to make the best of the bargain now that it is concluded there are still some hints of dissatisfaction. Steel producers who adjust unfilled orders to the new prices have at the morning of Friday, March 21, as the effective time of the new prices. Merchant furnaces feel that the pig iron reduction was a heavy one and represent that in the circumstances deeper cuts should have been made in finished steel whereby the consumption of pig iron would be stimulated.

A weighted average of steel bars, shapes, plates, pipe, wire products, sheet and tin plates shows that the average price under government control was \$76 per net ton against a ten year pre war average of \$38 while the reductions last December averaged \$42.50 per net ton and last week's reductions averaged \$57.00. The government level of 9.1 per cent decline last week and 14.4 per cent decline altogether. Copper has lately been a grudge below its ten year pre war average but there has not been much buying. Heavy buying of steel products is now predicted in some quarters with prices 80 per cent above the pre-war average.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1919.				WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1919.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	10,250	11,117	7,838	120,466	10,380	11,792	6,990	114,111
Lower Connellsville	17,600	7,908	9,212	67,140	17,950	8,107	8,613	71,591
Totals	27,850	19,025	17,050	187,606	28,330	19,899	15,603	202,508

FURNACE OVLNS.	WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1919.				WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1919.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	10,250	11,117	7,838	120,466	10,380	11,792	6,990	114,111
Lower Connellsville	17,600	7,908	9,212	67,140	17,950	8,107	8,613	71,591
Totals	27,850	19,025	17,050	187,606	28,330	19,899	15,603	202,508

MERCHANT OVENS.	WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1919.				WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1919.			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	2,000	2,040	606	16,210	2,000	2,011	606	16,202
Lower Connellsville	11,250	6,412	8,606	40,930	11,221	6,479	8,615	40,388
Totals	13,250	8,452	9,212	57,140	13,221	8,490	9,221	56,590

CITIZENS ASKED TO COME TO THE RESCUE OF B. & O.

Action of Railroad Administration
Deals Hard Blow to
Company Here.

SCORES OF MEN ARE IDLE

War-time Order of Government Diverting
Coke Shipments to the Pennsylvania
and Making Baltimore & Ohio
a Purely Coal Road Responsible.

Baltimore & Ohio railroad officials having failed to get the Railroad Administration to rescind its war measure order diverting coke originating in the Connellsville region from the Baltimore & Ohio to the Pennsylvania and making the Baltimore & Ohio a purely coal road, are appealing to the citizens of the city to intervene in the hope that the rapid declining business of the city will be counterbalanced by the Baltimore & Ohio system may be restored to something like its former volume. The matter was presented to the citizens of the city at a public hearing held last night at the city hall.

Downfalling business Mr. Wardley said has caused general distress of Baltimore & Ohio employees in Connellsville and elsewhere in Lavette county with the result that through financial stress he men will be unable to give aid to the finance committee for the election to say nothing of the Victory Loan in April and May. In the Connellsville yards said Mr. Wardley where there were formerly 125 men engaged in service there are now only 60 men left. The number of men engaged in service there are now only 60 men left. The number of men engaged in service there are now only 60 men left.

The Railroad Administration's action was based originally on the lesser cost per ton mile. Adding that figures prove the cost to be less when shipped over the Pennsylvania. Mr. Wardley contended that pressure should be brought to bear on the administration to rescind the order diverting the present period of industrial activity as a matter of patriotism. The Connellsville division which formerly was one of the leading railroad divisions of the country should be given some consideration he urged. Live and let live should be the motto during these times of stress was his view.

Power to order the change rests with the directors, general's representative in Philadelphia Mr. Wardley said. To this time efforts to induce him to consent have been of no avail. Mr. Wardley felt that some action by the city might bring results. The central committee members were of the belief that that body was not the proper one before which to present the matter. It was suggested that it be laid before the mayor or the merchants or council. Mr. Wardley said a committee had conferred with the mayor but without result. The final suggestion was made that he appear before council at its next meeting March 31.

British Mine Prop Prices.

Maximum prices for mine props have been fixed in Great Britain as follows: Pit props cut to lengths delivered in rail at mine sidings of falling rail connection at prime prices: 3 1/2 inches \$8.00 per 100 lineal feet; 4 inches \$10.00; 4 1/2 inches \$12.00; 5 inches \$14.00; 5 1/2 inches \$17.00; 6 inches \$21.00; 6 1/2 inches \$24.00; 7 inches \$29.00.

Watson Vain President.
Senator Clarence W. Watson has been elected president of the Connellsville Coal Company to succeed J. H. Whitelwright who is recovering from a protracted illness and has long been unable to attend to his duties as president.

THREE MILLION TONS LESS COAL THAN IN SAME WEEK YEAR AGO

Excess Production to Date Not More
Than \$5,000,000 Pons, Further
Decrease in Relative Coke

The production of bituminous coal during the past few weeks, says the report of the United States Geological Survey has varied but very little and the current week's output estimated at \$65,000 net tons is no doubt a fair barometer of bituminous coal demand. A. during recent weeks this current week output fell approximately 3,000,000 net tons below the production for the same week of 1918 bringing the excess in its output for the coal year to date over the same period of last year down to 1,000,000 net tons.

The daily average per working day during the week ending March 15 is estimated at 1,100,000 net tons against 1,400,000 net tons for this year to date and 7,000,000 net tons for that period of 1918. The actual output at approximately 558,000,000 net tons for the year.

Production of bituminous coal in the United States during the week ending March 15 is estimated at 420,000 net tons as against 441,000 net tons during the week of March 8 and 604,516 net tons during the corresponding week of last year. The daily average per working day during the current week is estimated at 1,100 net tons and while slightly in excess of the daily average for the calendar year to date estimated at 840 net tons is considerably below the daily average for the same period of 1918 estimated at 781 net tons.

Production during the current week in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and the far west sales fell below that of the week of March 8 while considerable improvement occurred in West Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. Compared with the week of March 1, 1918 the current week's production in all states is exceeding 300,000 net tons.

NEW SALES AGENCY

Established by W. E. Myers, formerly
of Producers' Coke Company

W. E. Myers to move sales agent of the Producers' Coke Company has opened an office in the Payette Title & Trust Company building, Union town under the name and style of W. E. Myers & Company and will specialize in the sale of standard Connellsville coke and by product coal. Although on a recently ready for business the new enterprise has closed a number of very desirable contracts and has others under negotiation.

Mr. Myers brings to the new enterprise the experience of 11 years in the selling of coal and coke having entered the field in 1908. Four years later he became sales manager of the Producers' Coke company in which capacity he greatly expanded his business. The maximum having been reached in 1917 when sales aggregated \$21,000,000.

As assistant district representative and product manager under the Fuel Administration Mr. Myers established a record in maintaining output of the coke region during the war that no man could equal.

Many Workmen Naturalized.
Last week 150 employees of the B. & O. Coal Company declared their intentions of becoming citizens.

COKE PRICE SHOULD NOT BE LESS THAN \$4.68 PER NET TON

If the Ratio Established By
Late Government Price
Applies.

THE REDUCTION IN STEEL

Should Stimulate the Demand for Coke
Through Creating a Movement in
Finished Steel Products and in Turn
Greater Furnace and Mill Activity.

If the same ratio is maintained between the reduced price of basic pig iron and coke as was established by the government price of coke and the then existing price of iron, the price of furnace coke during the remainder of the year ought to be not less than \$4.68 per net ton.

At the time the War Industries Board fixed \$6.00 as the maximum price for basic pig iron which price was approved by the Fuel Administration, the price of basic pig iron was \$3.00 and the price of coke was \$4.00.

The ratio maintained with the government price was in effect that coke was priced at one-third the price of basic pig iron. This ratio was accepted as reasonable and was much lower than has prevailed at earlier periods when the price of coke was determined by a bidding system. The ratio has been as low as five to one but it has more frequently been higher as high as ten to one. It is held therefore that a continuance of the ratio established by the prices ruling under government regulation would be just about right under prevailing conditions.

Inasmuch as the majority of the steel companies now are producing product coke plants and wish to show a profit on the coke operation they are inclined to view the ratio question somewhat differently than formerly and would not it is thought contend for lower than \$4.00 to one. On the other hand coke producers cannot expect to get a higher ratio if it is provided during war times. Moreover this ratio would be very close that which has been established by the natural course of the coke market since the removal of government restrictions on price. Although odd lots of demurrage and of coke have been sold at \$1.00 and a few at \$1.50 while market has held close to \$4.00 while coke has reached such a stage that blowing out a coke oven must follow.

Low sales have been made the past week so that even coke has been covered in the even day period to warrant notice in a national market. This is a case of contract as prompt fulfillment of coke as well as of foundry grades so that the effort is being made by the few remaining furnaces covered by contract to have the operators scale down the term of the instrument from \$5.00 to \$4.00.

The output last week was considerably below that of the previous week and compared with a year ago coke production is dropping. The last of activities of the coke trade. In face of the very apparent cause of the iron and steel market and trade generally Connellsville coke operators estimate to preserve a safe margin to the little to solution to furnace that have been turning to iron to have had a reduction in fuel price might help in a reduction of furnace costs so that and that one living of pig iron might be in decent condition of lead judgment. But the hope of a few furnaces has been apparently crushed by the fact that the coke operators have felt like going to the north for a change.

Britishers Made Profit on Coal.
Profits of owners of British mines for a month ending September 1918 aggregated \$190,000,000 an output of 218,000,000 tons, compared with an average profit of \$65,000,000 for the same month in the five years ended in 1913 on an output of 273,000,000 tons. According to evidence of A. I. Dickinson financial adviser to the British coal controller.

Production and Output.

REGION IS FEELING EFFECTS OF A STEADYING INFLUENCE

Hard to Define, Perhaps, But It Has Certain Manifestations.

PRICE DECLINE HALTED

By the Adjustment in Iron and Steel
Industry, a New, and Lower Fractional
Influence is the Restoration
of More Liquefiable Coke to Iron

THE REDUCTION IN STEEL

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The Connellsville coke trade is feeling the effect of a steady influence. It might be difficult to exactly define this influence or to point out its particular manifestations but that the downward adjustment of iron and steel prices has been instrumental in bringing it into evidence is no doubt. At the same time there are apparently other factors tending to create a feeling of satisfaction that the situation is no worse than it was a few weeks ago when a unit for the better will not be long delayed. It must be admitted however that the situation insofar as it forms a basis for hopeful expectation is not as defined as a state of mind rather than as a real and tangible entity.

STEEL CORPORATION SAFETY, SANITATION AND WELFARE WORK

During Past Year Subject of a
Very Interesting
Publication.

CONNELLSVILLE REGION

Figures Largely in Furnishing Exam-
ples of the Achievements in the Di-
rection of Safer Methods, Better
Living and Better Citizenship.

It is only by careful examination of
Bulletin No. 7 of the bureau of safety
sanitation and welfare of the United
States Steel Corporation, that a com-
prehensive idea can be obtained of the
extent and variety of these activities
at the numerous plants of this great
industrial enterprise.

This publication, which is being
distributed in the coke region with the
complaints of Clay F. Lynch, general
superintendent of the H. C. Frick Coke
company, is a magnificently printed and
illustrated pamphlet of over 100 pages
which gives a complete description of
the safety organization of the United
States Steel Corporation. This or-
ganization consists of the committee
on safety which sends inspectors from
one subsidiary company to go over
another company's operations. The
committee makes a careful study of
accidents and recommends methods to
prevent their recurrence. It also pas-
ses upon safety devices.

The committee on sanitation is com-
posed of the presidents of four sub-
sidiary companies and an official of
the corporation, with a sub-committee
from each of the larger companies.
The committee passes upon sanitary
devices and regulations, directs in-
spections and employs sanitary en-
gineers to handle special problems.

The central safety committee is com-
posed of important officials from each
of the plants, mines or railroad di-
visions. Its duties are similar to those
of the corporation safety committee,
but, with reference to its particular
company. In addition there is the
plant safety committee made up of
important officials at each plant. The
workmen's safety committee consists
of three men from the rank and file,
the members of which are changed
periodically so that each man in a
plant shall serve upon the committee.

Department and special committees
composed of foremen, master mechan-
ics and skilled workmen make period-
ical inspections and conduct special
investigations of particular problems.
On December 1918, 22,000 employees
have served on these committees, 5-
th of whom were at that time serving
the corporation given by Bulletin
No. 7 relates to the practical applica-
tion of the latest devices, methods and
practices employed at the different
plants of the corporation in order to
reduce the hazards of employment, to
safeguard the health and generally to
make better workmen and citizens of
all employees.

The establishment of
first aid stations, hospitals, bathing
facilities, wash rooms, locker sys-
tems, instructions in home economics
for the wives and daughters of work-
men, home nursing and the care of
children, Americanization schools, re-
creations and amusements, physical
training, play grounds, dental clinics,
gardening, canning and preserving
and the storage of fruits and vegeta-
bles and other activities are treated
with informing detail by this interest-
ing publication.

The Conneltsville region figures
largely in some of these features
many illustrations being used to show
what is being done at the plants of
the H. C. Frick Coke company to real-
ize the largest purpose of the cam-
paign for safety, better working and
living conditions and better citizen-
ship. Among the illustrations are the
following: Concrete watering troughs
for mine horses and mules, shower
baths for pit stock, cooking and infant
nursing classes at Calumet, Italian
band of Union Supply company, play-
ground at Phillips mine, children's
picnic in charge of visiting nurse at
Calumet, employee's gardens at Leisen-
ring, Leckrone, Trotter, Standard and
Fibbert mines.

During 1918 there were 1,224 vegeta-
ble and 127 flower gardens cultivated
by the employees of the H. C. Frick
Coke company. The total of the
vegetable garden products was esti-
mated at \$299,213.22, or an average of
\$41.43 per garden. The employee of
the Hostetter Conneltsville Coke com-
pany cultivated 287 gardens, the value
of the product being \$9,440, or an
average of \$35.00 per garden.

The magnitude of the welfare work
being done by the United States Steel
Corporation is shown by the fact that
during 1917 the expenditures on ac-
count thereof reached a total of \$10-
648,960.26. Of this amount \$5,171,994-
88 was paid for the relief of injured
men and to families of men killed,
which is paid in all cases regardless
of liability. To promote accident pre-
vention the sum of \$298,806.94 was
expended; sanitation, \$2,406,851.68;
welfare, \$1,652,566.42; to the pension
fund for support of superannuated em-
ployees, \$1,243,270.34; employees' stock
subscription, \$1,175,000.

MCKINNEY PLANTS DOWN.

Open Hearth Furnaces at Cleveland
and Scottdale Furnace Idle.

Orders have been issued by the
McKinney Steel company, Cleveland,
to close down its 14 open-hearth fur-
naces and one blast furnace at the
Cleveland works. This will leave
three furnaces blowing at Cleveland.
The stacks at Charlotte, N. Y., and
at Josephine, Pa., are operating, but
the Scottdale furnace blew out 10
days ago. The workmen, it is under-
stood, will be employed in making re-
pairs.

If you have coal land for sale adver-
tise it in The Weekly Courier.

A REAL COAL FAMINE EXISTS IN POPULOUS CENTERS OF ENGLAND

History Work of the Miners, Causing
Much Suffering Among the Poorer
Classes in London.

Coal queues, the terror of the poor
of London, have again made their ap-
pearance because of an acute shortage
in the coal supply, and thousands
upon thousands of persons have been
daily standing in line in the hope of
getting enough coal to keep some kind
of fire going in their humble homes.

A coal queue is an interesting sight.
Early in the morning the number of
customers appearing at some distribut-
ing point exceeds the number being
disposed of by the coal merchant. So
they line up, in the order of their
arrival, and patiently wait until they
are supplied, or are told by the mer-
chant that he has no more—by no
means an infrequent development.

They buy in small quantities for
two reasons—none of them have little
money to invest in coal at existing
high prices, while the second cause is
the lack of means to remove large
quantities. Often perambulators pro-
vide the vehicle, but more often the
purchaser tucks his "black diamonds"
away in an old basket, and hurries on
his way.

The shortage of coal is ascribed
to a number of reasons, chiefly the
dilatory work of the miners who have
demanded a six-hour working day, and
the scarcity of railroad cars. Coal
supplies in all centers of population
are far below normal, and there is no
prospect of an immediate improve-
ment in the situation. Many persons
have sought other means of keeping
warm. One old man and his wife,
they are over eighty, have been in
bed for a week because they have no
coal in the house, and their daughter
cares for them. Children also are
being kept between blankets with suc-
cess, but the sturdy of the city must
bear the burden as well as they can,
with mighty little prospect of relief
until the railroads are in better posi-
tion, or the balmy days of spring come
to chase away the necessity for arti-
ficial heat.

COMPENSATION HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS PRACTICAL VALUE

More Than \$9,000,000 Disbursed Dur-
ing the Three Years of Its Op-
eration; 194,150 Adjustments.

In a resume of the work of the State
Compensation Board compiled by Sec-
retary Leo Solomon, it is stated that
"the compensation law has demon-
strated its practical value" because in
1916, 1917 and 1918 a grand total of
\$12,296,847.89 was paid either disabled
persons or families of those killed,
while \$14,886,312.03 represents awards
contracted in fatal cases. Of the
money expended for relief of victims,
\$3,128,044.09 was paid in fatal cases
the burden being carried as follows:
Exempted companies, \$2,602,229.74;
insurance companies, \$869,791.26, and
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
\$255,963.09.

Disbursements for relief of disabili-
ty cases during the first three years
aggregated \$9,158,833.76, of which ex-
empted companies paid \$4,322,944.65
and insurance companies \$4,436,108.33.
In the three years 195,150 agree-
ments between employers and em-
ployees have been approved by the com-
pensation board, 65,574 being in 1918.

The statement says that the newspa-
pers of the state added greatly in the
dissemination of information as to de-
cisions and rulings which became
precedents and this policy "has tend-
ed to relieve the system of numerous
abundant claims."

Attention is called to the efforts to
establish a system for rehabilitation
of wounded, the fact that 4,448,929 pa-
pers have been handled, the work of
Pennsylvania, told to the officials of
other states, while the board has in
effect been a "traveling tribunal" in
that it has gone to numerous places
to hold hearings.

Work of the referees is praised and
recommendation made that the num-
ber of referees should be increased.

PROMOTION COMES TO JOSEPH SNYDER, P. & L. E. OFFICIAL

General Shop Foreman at Dickerson
Run Becomes Master Mechanic
for Monongahela Railway.

Joseph Snyder, for 10 years general
foreman of shops for the Pittsburgh &
Lake Erie Railroad company at Dick-
erson Run, has accepted the tender of
the position of master mechanic for
the Monongahela Railway company
and will, beginning today, be lo-
cated at Brownsville, to which place
he will move his family. His suc-
cessor at Dickerson Run will be Samuel
Inks of Newell.

Mr. Snyder came to Dickerson Run
from McKees Rocks where he was a
machinist, taking the place of Thomas
Leonard, who was killed by a train.
Mr. Snyder was regarded as one of
the substantial citizens of the Dick-
erson Run-Dawson community. He was
actively engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.
Formerly he was head of the "Y" or-
ganization at Dickerson Run and his
departure will be keenly felt.

WILL RELINE FURNACES

Entire Ohio Group of Carnegie Steel
Co. to Undergo Repairs.

The six blast furnaces comprising
the Ohio group of the Carnegie Steel
company at Youngstown are to be re-
lined within the ensuing year or 18
months. No date has been fixed for
beginning the work but the first will
very probably be blown out shortly as
a period ranging from 60 to 90 days
is required to reline a stack.

Only one furnace will be out of blast
at a time according to the present ar-
rangements.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, March 22, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg
150	150	Brace	Brush Run Coke Company, Mt. Pleasant
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co., Greensburg
150	150	Ellen No. 1	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 2	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 3	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 4	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 5	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 6	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 7	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 8	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 9	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 10	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 11	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 12	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 13	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 14	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 15	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 16	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 17	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 18	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 19	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 20	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 21	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 22	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 23	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 24	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 25	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 26	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 27	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 28	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 29	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 30	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 31	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 32	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
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150	150	Ellen No. 146	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 147	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 148	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 149	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown
150	150	Ellen No. 150	Whitelake Coke Co., Uniontown

2,553 2,019

ESTABLISHED 1899 INCORPORATED 1894

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens,
Furnace and Glass House Material.

"The exports of coke and patent fuel
to European countries 10; South

ing public generally would note the enormous saving in equipment that has been created by these companies with only 22 per cent increase in the average load in the period of several years, how much could be accomplished if all shippers would adopt the United States Railroad Administration's rule of loading to 10 per cent above the stenciled capacity, or to firmly fix the rule to load to 100 per cent of the carrying capacity whenever possible.

11,224 6,322		FURNACE OVENS.		
126	...	Atchison	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gans
140	...	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	...	Brick Hill	Wright Hill Coke Co.	Brick Hill
170	320	Bullington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	275	Colonial No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
125	148	Colonial No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Colonial No. 4.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	200	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
506	...	Edenboro	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	180	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
100	...	Hedden	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	50	Geniva	McKeeffrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, U.
200	24	Labelle	Labelle Coke Co.	Labelle
462	...	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
1	...	Leystone	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburg
114	...	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Toungstown, O.
30	...	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	50	Repulse	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Pinelawn
350	...	Renzo	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
5,828	1,455			



There are three distinct facts that distinguish the unskilled or the least skilled from the moderately or greatly skilled. In the first place, while the American Meat Market feels that the menace of Bolshevism has been greatly exaggerated, and would tend to efface itself if it did not get so much free advertising, whatever there is of this applies distinctly to the unskilled or the least skilled. If there has to be any pampering on account of Bolshevism, it is on account of such labor. The second big fact is that the immigration which has been shut off for more than four years had previously furnished a large part of the country's common labor. Finally, as a retarding solder the recognized fact is that he wants a better job than the one he left, while in many cases he

LOW COKE RECORD

made by Furnace Running on By-Product Coke Exclusively.

A case is reported of by-product coke showing much lower consumption per ton of pig iron produced than regular Connellsville. beehive cokes, says the American Metal Market.

A furnace interest which has been able to compare stacks operating respectively on Connellsville beehive coke and on by-product coke finds as the result of last month's operations that the beehive coke consumption was about 2,000 pounds per ton of pig iron while the by-product coke consumption was about 1,700 pounds, showing an advantage for the by-product coke of 260 pounds. Conditions in other re-

spects were practically identical as to character of iron made and other raw materials used, as well as with respect to the size and equipment of blast furnaces. With the by-product coke there was, of course, a greater output of pig iron.

The best operation of a blast furnace hinges upon regularity, and the difference in favor of by-product coke is ascribed to its absolute regularity, rather than to its being materially better in structure or analysis than the beehive coke.

Furnace for India.

William B. Pollock & Company of Youngstown has received an order for a 350-ton blast furnace for the plant of the Indian Iron & Steel company, near Calcutta.

COAL TAX PROPOSED

Chester County Legislator Would Impose Cent a Ton, Mined.

HARRISBURG, March 26.—Legislation was presented yesterday by Representative George R. North of Chester county to place a tax of one cent a ton of 2,240 pounds on bituminous and anthracite coal.

The value of the coal would be assessed at the time it is taken from the mine. The tax would be paid by the owner, operator or lessee of the mine.

No State Coal Monopoly in Italy.

The Italian government has decided temporarily to abandon the project of a state monopoly of the coal industry.

The Weekly Courier.

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THE WEEKLY COURIER, Publishers.
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Editor and Publisher, 1878-1918.
K. M. SNYDER,
President.
J. A. DRISCOLL,
Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN L. GANS,
Managing Editor.

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ADVERTISING.
Rates on application.
READING NOTICES—Ten cents per line.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 27, '19.

WHO MISJUDGES THE UNITED STATES?

There has been more than a suspicion, in fact it has amounted to almost certain knowledge, that the American people have not been able to secure complete and informing news of the real situation at the peace conference. With the taking over of the cables preceding the President's trip to Europe, and placing a force of censors in charge of all news sent out from the conference after his arrival on the scene, it has been observable by every reader of the newspapers that the Paris despatches have been flavored to suit the purposes and policies of the President instead of giving the American people an impartial and unbiased account of the proceedings and developments. The censorship has not been confined to outgoing news but has been applied to that received in France from America. Proof of this is found in the fact that the Paris papers have no news respecting the attitude of a majority of the Senate on the proposed constitution of the league of nations, but they did receive the full text of President Wilson's New York speech in support of it.

Despite these efforts to keep France in ignorance of real sentiment in America with respect to the constitution of a league, and also to keep Americans in the dark as to the sentiment of the people of France who are and have long been eager to conclude a treaty of peace, and to agree upon the terms of a peace league later, information on these matters is slowly spreading on both sides of the ocean. Evidence of this, as well as of the feeling of the French people, is found in a recent despatch in a Buenos Aires, South American, newspaper, the sources of whose information and the means of transmission are not under the paternalistic control of George Creel and his Socialist co-censors and our own only Postmaster General Post Rab Burleson.

"The people of France," says this despatch, "no longer are disposed to make noisy demonstrations after watching months pass with nothing substantial done. France takes little interest in the league of nations, which is not a popular subject. France sees in it only a more or less problematical guarantee of future peace. The people of France are more interested in the present than in the future and demand peace at once, after which they are willing to consider measures for the future."

This is precisely the attitude of the vast majority of the American people, but they are denied the means of giving expression to it in such form as will reach the people of France or be brought to the official notice of members of the peace conference.

To the pointed inquiry of Colonel Harvey, "the discoverer of Wilson," "Who misleads Europe?" there may properly be added another: "Who misjudges the United States?"

Comparisons never become more odious than when we stay-at-home endeavor to stack up our performances against what the boys in khaki did over yonder along the French front. Then when we try to measure the dollars we get for the lives they lost, the wounds they received, the hardships they suffered. Then when our contribution is set up against what they put in.

For every one of them put his life in jeopardy at the moment he took the oath to serve his country. Some 3,690 of them paid the extreme price. Never came back.

Some 200,000 others were wounded in greater or lesser degree. Some of them will be physical wrecks the rest of their lives. Many of them will have to learn all over again the tasks of their support. Thousands will be years in getting back to a normal physical condition.

Not one of them but put in all he had when he went abroad. Not one of them but took his life in his hand when he embarked. And not one of you stay-at-homes but would give everything of value you possess on this earth for your life.

These boys in khaki had no such chance. Uncle Sam asked no lives of them. And they put themselves in his hands. Life or limb or liberty, it mattered not. There was no limit. Don't make the mistake of trying to compare your sacrifices with theirs. Don't try to put off the Victory-Liberator salesman when he comes around with the claim that you have done all you can; that you have gone the limit. You haven't. And do you know it better than you.

If you give your conscience a chance you will do better this time than you have in any of the preceding loans. For Uncle Sam needs the money. His honor is at stake. And yours. You can rescue both by putting in every dollar you can scrape up. Even then you will not be out of debt.

The question of "Twixt love and duty" with which the good Lutheran brethren of Greensburg tested Dr. Burgess has been happily solved by his decision to remain where his heart is and his larger duty is. Connelvilleans are happy accordingly as the Greensburgers must be disappointed.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY MUST REST.

President Wilson and his supporters have neglected no opportunity to make it appear that the majority of the United States Senators and all other persons who urge an amendment of the constitution of the league of nations, will be responsible for any further delay that may occur in the settlement of peace.

This effort to shift responsibility may deceive those who, like the President, stubbornly insist that the league constitution is "no perfect an instrument that it needs no revision. It does not deceive well-informed European observers of the progress of the peace negotiations. Being on the ground and in intimate touch with men who are leading figures in the conference a number of English newspaper writers have been able to accurately estimate the effects that will result from President Wilson's obstinate refusal to concede from his position that the league be made so material a part of the treaty of peace that one cannot be considered without also including the other. That the delay resulting from insistence upon this contention is fraught with consequences of very serious import is the deliberate conclusion of the London Pall Mall Gazette which says:

"President Wilson is anxious when he returns to the United States to carry for congressional ratification the preliminary peace treaty with the league covenant not only in it, but with 'two many threads of the treaty tied to the covenant that you cannot dissect the covenant from the treaty without destroying the whole vital structure.' Premier Lloyd George and the British and French representatives in Paris contend that the preliminary peace cannot await completion of the league covenant and that any further delay is very undesirable. If not actually dangerous."

Dr. E. J. Dillon of the London Telegraph, conceded to the foremost journalist of Europe, if not of the world, and whose forecasts of developments at the peace conference have been strikingly verified by subsequent events, unhesitatingly points out the dangers that will ensue from a further attempt to conjoin the league and the treaty before the latter has been concluded. Upon this subject Dr. Dillon says:

"What the people say is that the current state of warfare and of the paralyzing restrictions it warrants is preposterously called for; that every day lost augments the danger of defeat; and that the hope of settlement with the Germans; that the European peoples cannot much longer endure the state of agonizing suspense in which they have been kept for more than four months; that the covenant of the league of nations, however desirable, will bear little resemblance to Mr. Wilson's original scheme; that the Germans should not be constrained to endorse the conditions of membership in the drafting of which they had no voice; that their assent, to be worth anything, should be spontaneous; that if they give it under duress, it will be a mere formality, and that the grand experiment upon which the destinies of the human race seem to hang, will be hastily improvised, not be quickened with tenderness, however respectable, that are alien to fundamental aims, and that the covenant as a mainstay of peace may be measured in advance by the temper of signatory nations, and nothing can be done to alter it."

It is this attitude of the vast majority of the American people, but they are denied the means of giving expression to it in such form as will reach the people of France or be brought to the official notice of members of the peace conference.

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It may be an inconvenience to some persons but it is better for the city to have people without houses than too many houses without people to occupy them.

THE PEOPLE, THEREFORE, HAVE SENATOR LODGE TO THANK FOR HIS LUCID EXPOSITION AND WILL HAVE INCREASING FAITH IN HIS RUGGED AMERICANISM WHICH DEMANDS THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS GUARANTEED UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION SHALL NOT BE SACRIFICED EVEN FOR THE SAKE OF A UTOPIAN SCHEME OF WORLD GOVERNMENT.

They will now more definitely know that to secure a league such as Senator Lodge defines would realize the popular desire to "promote peace instead of breeding disorder."

That is the kind of a league Americans want and will support and the kind the world needs.

WOMEN'S DAY AT THE CELEBRATION.

The energy and determination with which the women of the city are entering upon the preparations for and the comprehensive nature of their plans for "Women's Day" during the homecoming celebration for the service men, give certain promise that this will, indeed, be one of the big days of this great occasion.

The preliminary work shows that much careful consideration has been given to providing a program for this day that will have many unusual and attractive features, but will peculiarly adapted to the purpose and spirit of the celebration. The selection of committees from the many women's organizations of the city is an indication of the widespread interest that will be taken in making the day one of the conspicuous and successful features of the four-day event.

The women of the city have proven on so many different occasions how undying they can work to make any function both interesting and profitable for those who witness or participate, that it goes without saying they will give their best efforts and attention to the program for "Women's Day."

To make it all they hope it may be of interest and cooperation of all the women of the city will be needed. The undertaking is about the greatest Connelville women ever assumed, but they will be found equal to the task, and without undue exertion, if all those who can do something will cheerfully and willingly lend a helping hand. That is the spirit which must characterize the whole preparation for the celebration, both in the part the men have to do as well as that assigned to the women of the city.

The immediate friends of the retiring service men will, of course, be concerned about the nature, character and success of every feature of the welcome home, but the fact that the city's ability as a host on a great public occasion will be put to a test should arouse the pride of every citizen, male and female alike, to make a new record for Connelville in all that pertains to the celebration. Taking part in it in some capacity, even if an humble and inconspicuous one, will be just as much a measure of our citizenship as fighting the battles of the events of what must be the biggest week Connelville has ever known.

WHY AMERICAN SOLDIERS MARRY FRENCH GIRLS.

When the American soldiers began to go to France the prediction was made, by those professing wisdom in such matters, that many of them would marry French girls. The prophecy was regarded more or less seriously by some persons of mature years, but the young ladies would not even consider the possibility of its fulfillment. The fact remains, however, that upwards of 100,000 American boys have lost their hearts to an equal number of French maidens. Grievous as will be the heart burnings in some quarters in consequence, it is some comfort to know why our soldiers are preferred to them. In the first place, let me say that French femininity is delightful and that is why probably close to 100,000 of our American boys who were sent to France decided to marry French girls. In the second place, the French girls are clever and know the art of winning a husband. They know how to dress, too, to bring out the very best in their admirers. They speak in universal language—the language of appeal and they never fail to make themselves understood.

Besides all this more or less superficial charm, the French woman is truly a woman, and not merely a painted doll. They make wonderful wives and mothers. I was there long enough to see that. They make even better friends and mothers than they do sweethearts.

The French women are wonderful housewives, although, except among the American girls who have done some furniture in their parlor and too much garlic in their kitchens, but my plain tastes. But how they do understand the art of domestic economy. Mr. Hoover could learn quite a few lessons from them if he would care to study them.

And on top of all this femininity, they are fighters. They are the bravest women, as a class, I believe in existence. Their patriotism is so deep, so much a part of them, that they never think of saying anything about it. If you separated a Frenchwoman from her love for France, you would have to tear her limb from limb and pick her to pieces.

Patriotism goes all through the French woman's system. Subconsciously, into everything she has done since she has been a Frenchwoman. You know something of what they have done since the summer of 1914 from the reports that have appeared in the newspapers, but their full history can never be written.

So why should our boys have them and marry them? Anyway, they are doing it. The only way to prevent them from keeping on marrying French women is to make an appeal to the government to bring them all home. The French woman is emotional. She loves a man—if she loves him, because she cannot help herself. She does not pretend to love him with the thought of commercialism entering into the situation. She continues to love him after they are married, in spite of the fact that she may not have gained all the fine things that the American

girl hopes for when she marries, a leisure time plenty of clothes, a nice home, and all with as little trouble to herself as possible. That is why the American boys have been so impressed with the French women—on account of their sincerity and reliability.

It is not implied that the French girls are more irresistible than our own charming daughters—that is an impossibility—but there are certain elemental and natural qualities in the former which, under the peculiar circumstances of their meeting, have made a strong appeal to our boys who have been on a very stern business in which artificial or superficial things have had no place. There is, therefore, much in this wonderful observer's analysis of reasons why American soldiers are marrying French girls to which the less thoughtful among American girls can give careful consideration.

TIME TO FACE THE GARBAGE QUESTION COURAGEOUSLY.

The action of the citizens of Connelville township in calling the attention of the city council to the menace to the public health which has developed from an attempt to burn garbage in the open, ought to bring the city government to realize that the collection and disposal of garbage can be improved with no longer.

Several ineffectual attempts have been made during recent years, and a considerable sum of money expended to solve the problem, but nothing but failure has resulted. Lack of effort has not always been the cause of failure but it has been due to an unwillingness to attack the problem along the three experience in other cities has demonstrated are essential to a satisfactory solution.

Each of our efforts to take care of garbage has been but a modification of the same plan—that of entrusting the job to private individuals. In some instances this has worked fairly well for a short time but the same difficulties have been encountered by each contractor sooner or later, and so formidable have these difficulties been that it has not been profitable to continue the collection. The nearest approach to success was last year when Councilman Utz, as superintendent of the department of public safety, gave much time and attention to the operation of a city collecting plan, in no instance, however, has a collector had the support of a rigid enforcement of the garbage ordinance and the people of the city have been left to their own choice as to whether or not they dispose of their garbage according to regulations. Under the circumstances it has not been surprising that our garbage collection plans have each in turn proven more or less lamentable failures. This fact makes it evident that the time has arrived when the city council must face this question with courage and determination to settle it and settle it right. Such a solution will involve expense just as other measures to safeguard the health, peace and safety of our citizens require expenditure of money.

Until the collection of garbage is made a municipal function, just as street cleaning is now, and is supported by the enforcement of proper ordinances, we will never get very much nearer a solution of the problem than we are now.

A CHANCE TO WORK AS THEY HAD A CHANCE TO FIGHT.

The organization by the Red Cross of a bureau through which to secure employment for returning service men should, and no doubt will, receive the interested cooperation of all employers. There is an obligation resting upon those who remained at home during the war which was not fully discharged by doing all that we could do to support and encourage the boys at the front, and those who were training to go. It is incumbent upon us now to do in the same spirit of helpfulness all that is possible to be done to readjust the service men to places in the industrial and business life of the nation. They are not asking for charity jobs, but they do ask for opportunities to engage in useful and gainful pursuits. It is as much their right as it is the obligation of employers to provide them.

We all remember how, when the country was stirred with a patriotic fervor, the announcement was made in many quarters by employers that they would hold the places vacated by their employees who were entering the service, as well as being glad of the chance to welcome them back upon their return from the war. In some instances it has been reported that there has been an inclination to forget these promises. They were made with the best intentions and were doubtless meant to be kept to the letter. In the enthusiasm of the hour it was not considered that the ending of the war would bring vastly different business and industrial conditions—so different that there might be difficulty in making good the pledge to re-employ the men who were forsaking all to take upon themselves the duties, and exposing themselves to the hazards, of soldiering.

These boys are coming back now and after a brief rest from their strenuous training and service they are anxious, and many of them in real need, to secure remunerative employment. Unless we are to break faith with the boys who risked their all, such employment must be provided and, if need be, at sacrifices on the part of employers. We owe a debt to these men which can never be fully repaid, but it can be paid in part by giving them all they ask—a working chance in the work-a-day world as they only recently asked for a fighting chance to help make the world a better and safer place in which both they and we can live.

"The difficulty with us is we have not looked far in the face," says Secretary Baker. Now could the vision of the Pacific head of the War Department be expected to have a range of 3,690 miles?

Would it not have been better had the report of the War Chest campaign shown only what was actually raised rather than showing the over-subscription by adding a contribution that was promised to be made in certain months?

The motion picture is only in its infancy. People think of the motion picture as being used for entertainment only. That is not the only use. It will be used to record great events, great scenes and great men and women. The motion picture is also being used in the public schools as a textbook. All the governments of the world are striving to realize the usefulness of the film. The department of labor at Washington is now filming the activities of the U. S. W. and the Bolsheviks in America.

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KIND OF A LEAGUE REAL DEMOCRATS WANT.

If the demand for a revision of the constitution of the League of Nations came from Republicans alone there would be basis for the claim that it was being made a political issue. But among the most outspoken and earnest advocates of an amendment, even to the extent of re-writing the instrument, are acknowledged leaders in the President's own party. Democratic newspapers in all sections of the country have urged that the counsel of these leaders be followed as the only wise and prudent course to be pursued. None have done the urging with more emphasis than the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, the most influential publication in the South.

Expressing his views of the league as an national proper Editor Edmunds of the Record says:

Under the terms of the league, as now proposed, we would have to fight where it directed us, or we would break our pledged faith, cast our contract to the winds as a scrap of paper and then have to fight the whole league.

Are we prepared for such fearful possibilities? All the arguments in the world, all the glowing sentences of writers, cannot change these simple facts, so far as the proposed constitution of the League of Nations is concerned. Against this situation let the world punish the criminal nations which brought on this war to such an extent that hereafter for centuries to come no nation will enter upon a war, knowing the fate that overtook Germany and its allies. Punish with death the Hohenzollerns and their criminal conspirators; put aside every thought of leniency to the German people, who gloried in the crimes of German soldiers; have no neurotic sentimentalism for such criminals, but punish these nations, so drastically that as great nations, if need be, they will be blotted out of existence. Then we shall have given the world for a thousand years an argument against war which will bring peace to the world beyond all of the theories advanced in favor of a League of Nations in the form now proposed.

The attitude of another Democratic newspaper on the league is no less interesting and informing as showing that the real Democrats want very much the same kind of a league as the real Republicans. The Washington Post, which throughout Wilson's incumbency of the presidential office has been regarded as one of the leading Administration organs, offers this contribution and comment:

The United States does not need to sign a document pledging it to go to the rescue of liberty. It has just saved Europe, and will do so again if liberty should be so imperiled as to endanger the New World. But America does not wish to abdicate its judgment and free will, or its method of perpetuating its own liberty. It is willing that the Old World should adopt this method, and it would cheerfully recognize an Old World Monroe doctrine declared by a league of nations of the eastern hemisphere. The United States would not only undertake not to interfere in Old World affairs, but would declare a new doctrine, supplementary to the Monroe doctrine affecting this side of the world.

That would maintain world peace. It would keep America out of Europe and Europe out of America. It would give governments in the two hemispheres such lowering strength that no enemy would dare to attack them. It would provide means where a nation once hempered was protected by a nation in the other world and in authority to compel prompt and full redress. There could be no war between one hemisphere and the other, because free nations do not conspire to attack other free nations.

The Democratic partisan organs to the contrary notwithstanding the real Democrats and the real Republicans are in entire agreement on the necessity for making a real league.

FEATURE OF MOTION PICTURES.

Few, if any, persons are better qualified than William A. Brady, head of the motion picture organization, to forecast the future of this industry. Thus when he outlines the different phases of the application of the motion picture to various purposes, it is interesting to read what he has to say. More than that, it is informing to know what are the probable directions for expansion of what has already been a phenomenal development of the comparatively new art. Of its future Mr. Brady says:

The moving picture is some day going to be used in the home for evening entertainment, but as the stereopticon once was used. It is going to be used for political purposes, too, and even now certain politicians have accused Mr. Brady of using the screen as a force in order that he may use the film for political purposes in the next campaign. The motion picture is also going to be used by surgeons in registering important operations of the eye, nose, ear, throat and appendix, just as now the record is used to record the value of Enrico Crussini.

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the miscellaneous display of motion pictures on Sunday, which the backers of the bill before the Legislature seek to accomplish, is a different proposition and is influenced wholly by commercial considerations, hence the opposition.

The War as an Educator.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special Correspondence).—Whatever may have been the evil effects of the war, it cannot be denied that it has been the greatest educative influence of modern times. People of all countries have become better acquainted with the citizens of others, and have a larger understanding of the national aspirations of neighboring states. In our own country attention has been directed as never before to world problems. By constant reading of the war news the average citizen of the United States is quite familiar with the geography of Europe and Asia, the struggles for independence of their races, and the present economic condition of the states involved in the war, and is possessed of a general comprehension of foreign questions about which he understood practically nothing five years ago.

The same effect is noticeable with respect to similar matters in our own country. The composition of the government at Washington, the power which Federal authority holds over the people, the relation to each other of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, the power of the President under the Constitution, the question of government control of public utilities, methods of raising revenue and appropriating it for the expenses of the government, the conduct of our foreign affairs—all these subjects and many others are matters of daily comment in the press and have been so intimately connected with the waging of the war that the reading of war news has carried with it a general study of our government in its varied aspects.

Particularly has this influence of education been felt in the training camps for our soldiers here and abroad. Men have been taken from all levels of society by the draft and banded together on terms of practical equality in the army. Men of high social standing and education have come to know of the hundreds of thousands of poor people from the sparsely settled regions of the country where practically all opportunities for self improvement have been denied. On the other hand boys from these sections have received a liberal education in economics, history, and government that they never would have acquired had it not been for the war. To the men who have been sent overseas the opportunities, of course, have been still greater. "Some will come back," says General Carter, "malmed and sorely wounded, but the greater body of them will come home improved mentally, morally and physically by their service."

In an educative sense the results of the war will vitally affect the future life of the Nation. In no direction will they be more deeply impressed than in politics. The Republican party can look forward with confidence to the changed condition of things. That party has always been the party of truth. It has never had anything to fear from frank discussions of its policies and has always taken the position that were all the voters of the country instructed in our past economic history the Democrats would be relegated to the discard for all time. In general, the Democratic party is the party of ignorance. It depends for its strength upon the votes of the more uneducated sections of the country. This is amply proven by the statistics of illiteracy. The Republican party, on the other hand, is and always has been the party of enlightenment, of education, and of research. Just in proportion as the intellectual tone of the country as a whole is raised that party can look to an increase in its strength.

Hence, in an abstract way, the Republican party will grow in power as the voices and influence of the returning soldiers come to be more and more felt throughout the land. This is entirely aside from any consideration of the manner in which the war has been conducted by the party in power. The general mental uplift is sufficient to guarantee success for the Republicans, but when that new mentality is applied to an analysis of the conduct of the war by the Democrats the resulting condemnation from the soldier vote of the country will be sufficient to remove that party from the Nation's councils for scores of years to come.

The small boy and the marble game heat the almshouse by several weeks in declaring spring to be officially open.

While the ratio of the members of the House committee who oppose the Sunday movie bill to those who favor it is 16 to 9, it is not quite so effective as 16 to 1 in disposing of the free silver issue.

The women of the celebration staff are not militant suffragists but they are very likely to throw a scare into the ranks of their brethren in the organization over the possibility that they may win the greater honors when the Boys Come Home.

The return of March 21 shows the spring to have been taken out of Germany.

Italy must be careful or she will spill the spaghetti at the peace conference.

The Christmas fund sent to Company D and the Medical Detachment of the 15th Infantry was somewhat delayed in its arrival but it was one of the good wishes and good cheer that went with it.

The statement of Premier Lloyd George that "The first result to be obtained is peace, and the quickest peace possible" would indicate that the League of Nations' right of way had been annulled.

It witnessing the movies on week-day induces Meyerwald youths to go to the black hand business, what would be the dire consequences of a seven-day movie week in the mountain town?

Looking Backward.

Names of the Past Contained from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1889.
Detailed report of the Connelville coke trade for the week ending March 23, shows a total of 13,181 ovens in the region of which 11,631 are in blast and 2,550 idle, with a total estimated production of 100,192 tons.

Shipments for the week aggregated 5,600 cars, distributed as follows: To Pittsburgh, 1,350 cars; to points west, 2,250 cars; to points east, 1,100 cars, a falling off of 810 cars as compared with the previous week.

John Harris, 14 years old, a berry driver at the Percy coke works, in dumping the berries into a pile of coal, was burning coke oven. Men rush to his assistance but before they can remove him all his clothing on the lower part of the body is scorching away and he is severely scorched.

The ladies of the Methodist Protestant church organize a Women's Foreign Missionary Society with the following officers: President, Mrs. F. N. Foster; vice presidents, Mrs. S. J. Cox, Mrs. J. D. Stillwagon, Mrs. A. L. Davis; treasurer, Mrs. Walter Mendenhall; recording secretary, Mrs. George B. Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lloyd Johnston.

The H. C. Fryck Coke company lets contracts for the erection of 40 additional ovens at Davidson and 50 at Valley. The new ovens at Davidson will be built at the southeast end of the plant and those at Valley will close the gap between Valley and the Clinton works.

Marriage licenses are issued in Uniontown to the following: John Grady and Caroline Pouch, both of Adams township; Jacob R. Hubert of Bulskin township and Marie Leifman of Springfield township; Isaac Spiker and Mary B. Litvengood, both of Uniontown; George F. Williams and Margaret B. Hill, both of Connelville; Gley Martin of Georges township and Mary Kate George of Uniontown; Lewis and Mary L. Mills, both of Connelville; Marshall B. Mitchell of Uniontown and Mary E. Stewart of Ohio.

John C. Mahon, clerk to Sheriff Miller, is seriously ill at his home here.

W. B. McElroy, who has moved into their new South Side home.

C. M. Hyatt, formerly of this place, is now proprietor of a hotel at Monrovia, a summer resort in southern California.

W. C. Better purchases a lot on Acta street, near the new Connelville plant building a home there in the near future.

For the second time this winter thieves visit W. Hood's warehouse and carry off a supply of staples.

R. Cox and Miss Martha J. Dawson, are married.

John Stollen, brakeman on the Southwest railroad, while going from one stock car to another makes a misstep and falls from the train. He is badly shaken up but not seriously hurt.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1890.
Detailed report of the Connelville coke trade for the week ending March 18, shows a total of 18,642 ovens in the region of which 16,329 are in blast and 2,313 idle with a total estimated production of 120,192 tons.

Shipments for the week aggregated 8,600 cars, distributed as follows: To Pittsburgh, 2,122 cars; to points west, 3,000 cars; to points east, 1,478 cars, an increase of 21 cars over the previous week.

John W. Kenner veteran carpenter, employed at the Baltimore & Ohio shops for 25 years, drops dead at his home in South Acta street. He had suffered from rheumatism and heart trouble.

The art store of E. G. Hall in the Y. M. C. A. building is entered by burglars but nothing is secured.

Edward Hay, employed at the Sligo Iron & Steel company, sustains a painful wound when he drops a hot piece of iron on his left leg while at work.

The mills of the Sligo Iron & Steel company at Davidson close for a definite period during which time extensive improvements will be made. Two new furnaces will be erected and there will be many changes in the machinery.

For the benefit of the baseball team Connelville will have a marathon race to be held at the Marketa-Sullivan park, April 29. The championship of Fayette county will be at stake.

Antonia Bufano and M. B. Pryce is the committee.

Word is received here of the death of John Herpik at Indianapolis, Ind. He was 65 years old, and a brother of M. Herpik of Connelville.

Connelville subscribers will be inclined to ask, Why

PRESBYTERIAN CANVASSERS SECURE NEARLY \$18,000 IN NEW ERA FINANCIAL DRIVE

**Figure Named Will Be Reached
When All Members Have
Been Seen.**

SUNDAY SCHOOL OVER TOP

**Thirty Day Proves to Be Red Letter
for Congregation of the First
Church Here; Team Captained
by T. W. Smith Leads in Subscriptions.**

Sunday was Victory Day in more than one way for the First Presbyterian church of Conneltsville. Not only did the teams canvassing for funds in the New Era movement pass nearly \$3,000 the goal set in the drive, but the Sunday school, aiming for an attendance of 500 by Easter, topped that mark by 50, with the result that a new goal of 550 was set. In an hour less than the three specified for raising \$15,000 for current expenses and benevolences the solicitors secured subscriptions totaling \$17,416.66, which amount will be increased to \$18,000 when persons missed in the canvass have been seen. As is always the case in a drive of this character the teams found some of the members absent from home. Some of the teams completed their work in an hour, most of them in two hours. The team captained by T. W. Smith led with a total of \$2,007. F. E. Markell's canvassers were second with \$1,428.06, and T. J. Hooper's third with \$1,250.50.

Fifteen teams participated in the drive. They were captained by Warren L. Wright, W. W. Smith, R. E. Grim, H. G. May, T. J. Hooper, John Davis, Joseph McConnell, William Beucher, W. R. Kenney, J. A. Armstrong, W. F. Brickman, E. K. Dick, J. M. Young, William Thomas and F. E. Markell.

The subscriptions were divided as follows: Current expenses, \$12,085.47; benevolence, \$5,755.19; total, \$17,840.66.

By teams the subscriptions were as follows: The last named being the executive committee for which C. W. Downes reported. This team did not canvass, the amounts representing subscriptions from church organizations:

	Cur. Ex.	Benev.	Total
Wright	\$1,125.00	\$1,125.00	\$2,250.00
Smith	2,007.00	0.00	2,007.00
Grim	577.72	337.50	915.22
May	784.00	381.69	1,165.69
Davis	438.28	454.32	892.60
McConnell	984.88	175.24	1,160.12
Beucher	337.37	170.79	508.16
Kenney	478.40	244.10	722.50
Armstrong	438.28	128.94	567.22
Dick	827.40	122.20	949.60
Brickman	736.50	380.50	1,117.00
Thomas	438.28	214.32	652.60
Young	1,342.40	285.66	1,628.06
Markell	1,428.06	0.00	1,428.06
Downes	1,250.50	0.00	1,250.50

Following the canvass the teams reported at the church where the results were tabulated. After this lunch was served and by the time it was over the hour for the evening service had arrived. Rev. Proudfoot dispensed with the sermon and gave the time over to hearing reports, which were made by the captains and the reading of which prompted much applause.

Previous to the canvass the teams attended services at the hour for morning worship and participated afterward in a brief dedicatory service. This lunch was served in the church dining room. For a number of years starting on the canvassers engaged in a five-minute prayer service.

PITTSBURGH, March 24.—That the Presbyterian churches of Pittsburgh have oversubscribed \$2,000,000—their oration of the \$38,000,000 to be raised by the church throughout the country yesterday—was indicated by the first entries gathered last night by Dr. A. J. Buchanan, secretary of the Presbyterian New Era committee. The attention of the churches will now be directed to the "ingathering of souls" membership campaign to conclude on Easter Sunday.

Every church heard from by the committee gathering the returns last night had raised its quota and five churches had oversubscribed their portions almost \$8,000. Sewickley church led all the congregations of the Pittsburgh district, oversubscribing its portion \$5,000, raising a total of \$30,498.20.

INTRUDER KILLED

**Masonston Man Brains With Table
Leg Man Who Forces Entrance.**

Opposing an attempt to break into his home near Masonston by a man whom he then did not know, H. W. Weller, formerly of New Geneva, brained Joseph Walters, aged 20, a barber of Masonston early Sunday morning as the man stepped into the Weller kitchen after having battered down the door. Weller had previously fired two shots from a revolver to frighten the man away but discarded the empty weapon for a table leg with which the fatal blow was inflicted. Walters died sometime later in the Uniontown hospital of a fractured skull. Thomas L. Howard but was released upon his own recognizance to appear when wanted.

Walters is said to have been considered quite harmless by Masonston residents although he was difficult to handle. It is said, when intoxicated, Mr. Weller moved into the D. L. Durr homestead from New Geneva only last week and did not know the man, when he was found prowling around the Weller home between 12:30 and 1 o'clock.

Mullinger Buys Farm.
Burgess L. S. Mullinger of Dawson has purchased from Rev. D. C. White of Vanderbilt a farm located about one-half mile southeast of Vanderbilt on the state road.

TWO HURT WHEN MOTORCYCLE AND AUTO COLLIDE

**Two-Wheeled Vehicle Crashes Into
Car of A. C. Stickle Sunday
Evening at Poplar Grove.**

When a motorcycle on which they were riding collided with A. C. Stickle's Hudson car, driven by his chauffeur, Denny Hickey, Sunday afternoon about 5:15 o'clock at Poplar Grove, E. Hartman, 29 years old, of South street, and John Emelio, 20 years old, of West Peach street, were slightly injured.

According to Hickey's story he saw the motorcycle coming and to avoid a collision drove over to one side of the road and had stopped the car when the motorcycle crashed into it, badly damaging the front of the car. Hickey picked up the injured men and removed them to the Cottage State hospital, where it was found that their injuries were not serious. Hartman has a laceration of the left side, while Emelio is suffering from a contusion of the left foot and a laceration of the left heel. The motorcycle was badly damaged.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stickle were in the automobile when the accident occurred. It is said that the driver of the motorcycle lost control of his machine.

COMPANY D GETS FUND

**Money Raised by Firemen Put to Use
Intended, Officer Writes.**

In a letter received from Montgomery Dillworth, who is commanding the supply company of the 110th Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant, he tells of having received the \$200 sent to France by the volunteer firemen for the purchase of a Christmas dinner for the Conneltsville boys.

The letter, written in February, says the money had just been received, and as the holidays were past, he and Major R. S. McKee took it and divided it between the men from Conneltsville who were then with the 110th Medical Detachment and Company D. It amounted to about \$5 for each man.

The letter said the boys were then framing up a letter of thanks which would be sent to the firemen for their gift.

CORPORAL MINTRE IS DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE

Corporal Thomas McIntire, who has been stationed at Camp Holabird, Md., for some months, has been honorably discharged from the service. Corporal McIntire formerly resided at Leasburg No. 1, but was a resident of Dawson at the time he entered the service.

MCCLELLANDTOWN BOY IS DEAD IN FRANCE

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Riffe of McClellandtown received a telegram from the War Department stating that their son, Samuel Earl Riffe of the 320th Infantry, was listed among the dead, the cause and date of his death being undetermined.

HOWARD REPERT DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE.

Howard Reppert, who has been in the Walter Reed hospital in Washington, D. C., most of the time since his arrival in the States from France, has been honorably discharged from the service, returning to his home here. Howard lost an arm and received other injuries while battling with the Huns. In about a month he will be supplied with an artificial arm.

SOMERSET EXAMS.

May 10 is Date Fixed by County Superintendent for Eighth Grades.

SOMERSET, March 21.—The county superintendent's examination for the granting of diplomas to those who have completed the work of the eighth grade in the common schools will be held Saturday, May 10. The places for holding these examinations in the various districts and the names of those who will be asked to serve as examining committees will be published later.

Uniform lists of examination questions for promotions in all grades of the common schools of the county will be mailed to all of the teachers. These examinations are to be held during the week of April 28. Where schools close prior to this date, or later than May 15, the teachers will make up their own lists of questions basing same on the course of study.

BIG SALE OF TICKETS

**Lenny is Sought in Face of Robbers
of Manhattan Players.**

After a jury had been selected to try Robert Patterson and Clifton McGreary on a charge of breaking and entering and larceny the defendants withdrew their plea and entered pleas of guilty before Judge E. H. Reppert Friday. The case was prosecuted by Paul Hillis, manager of the Manhattan Players, a vaudeville troupe, who although testifying against the boys asked the court to extend them leniency because of their mothers.

The boys were charged with entering the dressing rooms of the South theatre and appropriating wearing apparel and stage jewelry to the value of \$600. Part of the stolen goods was recovered.

Awarded French Cross.
The French Croix de Guerre, with palm, among the highest decorations awarded by the French army, was conferred upon Lieutenant Albert H. Bell, Jr., of Greensburg, late of the Fourth United States Infantry, according to word received by Attorney Albert H. Bell, the father of the deceased soldier.

CONDITIONS FINE IN 80TH DIVISION, COL. EDIE WRITES

**With Few Exceptions, Men Are
Healthy and Contented, De-
clares Chief Surgeon.**

305TH MEN ARE HOMESICK

**This is Only Organization Letter Men-
tions as Suffering from Lovers' Morale; Average Man in Division
Thinks He's Having a Fine Time.**

In a recent letter to Mrs. Edie, Lieutenant Colonel Elliott K. Edie, chief surgeon of the 80th Division, in France, tells in a most interesting manner of the conditions under which the men are awaiting their return to the States, which, according to the War Department, will be in May.

"I went through a company of the 350th Infantry today," he says. "It was school hour and in every billet there was a group of magnificently healthy, well-fed, well-clothed, alert, contented men, studying, in one place civics, in another arithmetic, etc. Each soldier sleeps on a bed sack full of straw, with three blankets and his shelter half for covers. Most of the men have bunkies but many sleep on the floor. They have so many entertainments that they are fed up on them and a movie doesn't draw at all. They have a good mess hall, clean kitchens, clean cooks and better food than they have at home. An officer attends every meal to see that the food is properly prepared, served hot, and that mess kits are sterilized and that nothing is wasted. All billets have stores in them. The bath house is heated and there are eight shower heads, with fine hot water. All clothing is washed on Saturday in the village bath house by the platoon which has the most fallings during the week.

"There are no cases of venereal disease in that company. If you find any group of 250 average young men in civil life in America who are to be classified for a minute with Company—320th Infantry, I'm sure they cannot be found in Fayette county. This is a representative of all the infantry outfits and the artillery is just as good.

"The worst thing about our area, beside the gloomy weather, is the billets. All the French houses are old and built of stone and not cheerful like our American houses. But they are only that way here and you couldn't find enough wood in France to build barracks for the A. E. F. Barracks are used for more balls and in some cases for sleeping rooms but there is more sickness in barracks than in billets.

"In the 305th Ammunition Train the physical condition of the men is fine but the morale is low, due to a number of things. The short gloomy days and homesickness are the worst features. Their messes are well run, the food is excellent and abundant, as it is in the whole 80th Division. Each man has two pairs of good shoes, four pairs of socks, two suits of good underwear, two pairs of breeches, one coat, one overcoat and raincoat. Their billets are the average of the area.

"The average man in the 80th Division thinks he is having a fine time, but all want to get home. We have all kinds of entertainment, schools, athletics, etc., and on the whole they are in fine physical condition. If the 'bud' hadn't hit us we would have had almost no sickness. The French have had a lot of flu and we couldn't escape our epidemics have been energetically combated and well controlled. Since December 1, 1918, we have had 75 deaths, most of them from pneumonia, following the 'flu.' We have over 27,000 men."

WILL NOT RESUME

**Pittsburg Brewing Company to Abide
by Government Ruling.**

PITTSBURGH, March 21.—W. F. Heckman, secretary of the Pittsburg Brewing company, declared last night there are no prospects of Pittsburg brewers resuming the operation of their plants. The statement was made following the receipt of reports from Philadelphia, New York and other eastern cities, where brewers are threatening to resume, and in some cases have resumed the brewing of beer.

Mr. Heckman further declared that nothing in the form of plans for discussing the opening of the plants have been made here.

PRICES UP 75 PER CENT

**Despite Decline Last Month Margin is
Well Toward Double 1918 Costs.**

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Although food prices showed a decline of six per cent during the month ending last February 15, the prices were nine per cent higher than those prevailing in February, 1918, and about 75 per cent higher than the price average of 1913.

Price statistics for last month announced yesterday by the Department of Labor showed that 26 of the 12 articles listed were cheaper in February than in the preceding month. The marked decreases were eggs, 33 per cent, and butter, 19 per cent. Potatoes lead the 12 articles, showing an increase by an advance of 25 per cent.

REV. CONWAY ACCEPTS

**Local Minister Will Fill Pennsville
Baptist Church.**

Rev. P. M. Conway of Conneltsville has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Pennsville Baptist church, which he served for a number of years, beginning Sunday he will preach every two weeks at the morning service.

Rev. Conway was pastor at Pennsville for seven years. He retired three years ago.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

ELM GROVE MAN FOUND GUILTY IN SECOND DEGREE

**Fifty-five minutes were required by
a jury last Thursday to convict Andy
Kuehner of murder in the second de-
gree for the killing of Adam Scholsky
in a drunken brawl last November 18
at Elm Grove. The verdict was re-
turned to Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen
in court in Uniontown last evening
at 6 o'clock. The case was given to
the jury at 5:05 o'clock. The verdict
disposes of the fifth murder case this
term of court. Three have resulted
in acquittal and two second degree
verdicts have been returned.**

Donald that he struck the blow together with the unsupported declaration that Scholsky left the house in good physical condition and returned same time later, with a fractured skull was the substance of the defense made by Kuehner. He took the stand in his own behalf and told the jury his side of the story, differing substantially with the testimony of several commonwealth witnesses.

Thomas Rounis of Conneltsville was found guilty of permitting gambling on the premises but was acquitted of larceny from the person in a verdict returned before Judge J. C. Wertz yesterday afternoon. The case was prosecuted by Mrs. C. S. Fleming of Conneltsville, who accused that Rounis relieve her husband of his pocketbook while the two men were watching coins in the restaurant in which Rounis was employed.

ODD FELLOWS MAKE READY

**Lodges of Westmoreland County to
Observe Anniversary at Jeannette.**

GREENSBURG, March 21.—Odd Fellows lodges of the third district of Westmoreland county will hold their centennial celebration at Jeannette. The celebration is to be held on April 26 and the place had not been definitely decided upon. Committees of arrangement have been appointed and a program of music and speaking will be carried out. A parade will precede the exercises, in which not only the eleven lodges from this district but lodges from other parts of the county will participate, which promises to be a monstrous one.

The lodges comprising the third district are Jeannette, Irwin, Greensburg, Penn. Manor, Trafford, Adamsburg, K. P. Port, Youngwood, Mount Pleasant and Madison. The combined membership of these exceeds 2,000.

YOUTHS ARE ARRESTED

**South Conneltsville Boys Give Ball
for Court.**

Clarence Collins, Lawrence Lee and John Hartman of South Conneltsville were given hearings before Alderman Fred Munk Saturday on charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods. The boys were arrested by the Baltimore & Ohio police.

It is alleged that the youths secured the goods from railroad cars. When arrested they had several pairs of trousers, several coats, some shoes and shirts and some cigars. They were arrested at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The parents of the boys gave bail for court. Others are implicated in the robbery but have not yet been arrested.

EXPRESS COMPANY MOVING

**Apple Street Office Will Be Shifted to
Old Newmyer Opera House.**

The American Railway Express company has rented a storeroom at 307 North Pittsburgh street and will move to it April 1, at which time the Apple street office will be abandoned. On July 1 the present office at the Pennsylvania station will also be abandoned, making one city office, instead of the two that we have now. The reason given was that greater efficiency can be secured.

The room, which is located in the old opera house building, is now occupied by the People's department store.

16TH ANNIVERSARY

**Of United Brethren Church Will Be
Observed April 6.**

The United Brethren church will observe its 16th anniversary on April 6, the occasion having been postponed until near Easter in the hope of having Bishop William M. Bell in attendance. Bishop Bell has been ill and in his place Rev. R. S. Showers, son of the pastor, Rev. J. S. Showers, will be the speaker. Rev. Showers is superintendent of the Erie conference of the United Brethren church.

An effort will be made to clear off the church debt at that time.

OLD LONG HOME SOLD

**H. M. Hiramman, Purchaser of Property
in East Crawford Avenue.**

Through the firm of A. E. Wagoner & Company the Frank Brown property in East Crawford avenue at Snyder street, formerly the Samuel L. Long homestead, has been sold to H. M. Hiramman for \$4,500, cash. The Hiramman family will occupy it.

Eight days ago Mr. Wagoner inserted an advertisement in The Courier offering the home at a bargain of sold within 10 days. The house contains eight rooms. It is solid brick.

Party at Star Junction.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shuman at Star Junction Saturday evening in observance of the 21st anniversary of Mrs. Shuman's brother, Joseph Ketter. Mr. Ketter was very much surprised when he found a large crowd awaiting him upon his return from the picture show, where he had gone with his brother, John H. Ketter, who was just lately discharged from the Navy. The evening was spent in various games after which lunch was served.

ESTON RUSH O. K.

**Member of 319th Infantry Says He
Finds No Fault With Army Life.**

"I just got through reading The Courier which certainly is appreciated among the boys of the 319th Infantry," says Corporal Eston Rush, Company I, of that command in a letter to The Courier. "We will be home some time in May. We don't have it as nice as at home but what can a fellow do, and take it from me they certainly are doing all they can to make it nice for the boys until they get the orders to sail for home.

"In reading the paper I saw where a young doughboy had no shoes. There must be something wrong with his supply sergeant as I don't think among the boys of the 319th Infantry there is a fellow without shoes and we have plenty to eat. I belong to Company I, 319th, and today for dinner we had roast beef and gravy, browned spuds, onion salad, bread and coffee. What more does a soldier want? I don't think Billy Bishop can put out and when we get back Billy will have to increase his business.

"I just came back from the 319th regiment show. It was a great success and that is the stuff for the troops of this village. If eggs are \$1.50 per dozen why does a man that makes only \$30 a month buy them? I think he makes a little mistake in the price. After November 11, the big day, the 319th, along with Company I, started on a 12-day hike that was a tough one but that all goes with a doughboy. He should not let his heart go down with the sun."

"GENE" FRETT'S ARRIVES ON HOME SOIL

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Fretts of East Crawford avenue received a telegram from their son, Corporal Eugene M. Fretts, stating he had arrived at Camp Merritt, Hoboken, N. J., from France. Corporal Fretts is attached to Company C, 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

PRIVATE GEORGE DUFFIN HONORABLY DISCHARGED

Private George C. Duffin, who was discharged recently from the 24th Aero Squadron at St. Nazaire, returned home this morning. Private Duffin arrived on this side of the Atlantic on March 6.

TROWBLEY IN HOBOKEN. WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trowbley of South Conneltsville have received word from their son, Andrew, a member of Company D, 110th Infantry, that he arrived in Hoboken, N. J., yesterday. He was wounded in action on September 2 when a piece of shrapnel struck him in the right leg.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOSPITAL ATTACHE IN NEW YORK

Robert Cunningham of Mount Pleasant is among the members of Base Hospital No. 27, University of Pittsburgh, who arrived in New York Monday on the transport Manchuria which was three days ahead of the schedule.

HARRY MARTIN IS BACK IN STATES

Harry Martin, formerly employed at the Conneltsville Silk company's mill on the West Side, arrived Sunday at Newport News from France, according to word received by friends here. He was wounded in action and was in a hospital in France for some time.

PRIVATE WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM HOME

Private William Cunningham, recently returned from overseas, arrived on Tuesday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Cunningham of Trader avenue. He was a member of the 56th Engineers and was slightly gassed.

GRAND JURY DRAWN

**List for May Court in Westmoreland
County Announced Yesterday.**

GREENSBURG, March 25.—The grand jury for the May term of court was announced yesterday. The jurors are: John Abbott, South Huntingdon township; J. P. Alexander, Derry township; Wilson Boddard, Franklin township; Clarence Brown, Scottsdale; Frank Pink, Jeannette; H. F. Fausthold, Mount Pleasant township; Thomas Hart, Latrobe; W. L. Hough, East Huntingdon township; Clark Harmon, Derry township; E. C. Henry, Hempfield township; Frank Kelly, Rostraver township; Frank Morgan, Penn township; James D. McFarland, Greensburg; William Pimlott, Scottsdale; W. W. Repp, Greensburg; Edward Rothwell, Sewickley township; H. H. Steele, Franklin township; John Shick, Latrobe; J. S. Welch, Greengriffs; G. W. Waugaman, Penn township; Clait Wauson, Unity township; N. H. Ziegler, New Kensington.

REVIVAL AT BROAD FORD

Rev. J. H. Lamberton is Refug Assisted by Rev. T. M. Gladden.

The revival meetings at the Hickory Square Methodist Protestant church of Broad Ford are progressing nicely. Rev. J. H. Lamberton, pastor, of Broad Ford, is preaching each week. Last week Rev. T. M. Gladden of Turle Creek will assist the pastor. Last night the attendance was the best yet and Rev. Gladden preached a very helpful sermon from the text, "Thou art Not Far From the Kingdom." As found in the 12th chapter of Mark. He said by way of introduction that the first Sunday school he had any recollection of was the Broad Ford school which he attended when but a little child when his father was pastor of that church.

Met Quentin Roosevelt.

Raymond Coughon, who entered the service 19 months ago, and who was at the battle front in France almost constantly, has arrived at his home at Alverton. The young soldier was present at the time Quentin Roosevelt had his plane razed and spoke to him just before he started on his fatal air journey.

Grange Membership Grows

**Organization at Dawson Now Numbers
140; Members Have Banquet.**

On Tuesday evening, March 18, Dawson Grange No. 419 took in a class of 19 new members. At the close of the exercises, all members present numbering 70 returned to the dining room where the lady members served a supper in honor of the class. Great interest is taken in the meetings of this grange. Current events and topics of interest to the farmers are discussed. The membership is now 140.

LAST WARNING

**Given to Draft Boards in Conneltsville
Their Records Before March 31.**

Members of local draft boards have been warned that records of boards which have not completed all lists of registrants called for must remain forever unclassified as they have gone to Washington.

Boards have also been informed that the business will be finally closed at all offices on March 31 and that no vacancies can be allowed before that time.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

CHAPLAIN SPEAKS

**First of Series of Talks on 28th Di-
vision Given at Greensburg.**

GREENSBURG, March 25.—Rev. Charles Schall, pastor of the First Presbyterian congregation of Greensburg, and corps chaplain of the 28th division, American Expeditionary Forces, preached to his congregation Sunday morning for the first time in more than a year. Chaplain Schall had not before preached in the great auditorium of the new church, and he probably never before had in his audience more personal friends and admirers.

The church was filled to its capacity, and the soldier-minister never appeared to a better advantage. He wore the uniform of an army chaplain. His hair, as white as slackened time, was in striking contrast with his bronzed face, and he glowed with satisfaction at being again with his own people.

CITIZENS PETITION STATE TO SEND AGENT TO INVESTIGATE DISPOSAL OF CITY'S GARBAGE

Committee Will Also Appear Before Council Next Meeting in Protest.

CONDITIONS UNBEARABLE

Effort to Burn Refuse in Open at Old Plant Near Snydertown Is Failure. It Is Claimed Health and Property Menace—Radical Means Proposed.

A committee of Conneltsville township citizens, composed of persons from the vicinity of Snydertown, will appear before council at its next meeting to protest against the burning of garbage in the open along Conneltsville road, near the site of the old garbage incinerator, that was destroyed some time ago. The citizens of that district declare they are ready to take the most drastic means to stop the dumping of garbage there, even to carrying the matter to the state authorities.

M. Derencin, who lives near the site of the garbage plant, declares that the insurance company through which he protects his property has threatened to cancel his policy and other persons in the same vicinity carrying insurance have received similar notices. It is pointed out that in case of a storm, sparks from the burning rubbish might be carried to the buildings nearby and destroy them.

A petition has been sent to Harrisburg asking that a state health man be sent here to investigate conditions. It is feared that the dump will become the breeding place of cholera, the coming hot summer months, just as it has been the stinking grounds of hundreds of rats throughout the winter.

The Snydertown residents say the garbage is thrown on top of boxes and paper and is not put to it. This is allowed to burn throughout the night without anyone to watch it. In addition to the danger from sparks, it is claimed, the neighboring people have to stand for an awful stench.

Mr. Derencin said this morning that he could take members of council or a representative of the health department to the dump and show pieces of meat from dead horses and dogs that were not completely consumed by the fire. The residents dread to think of the conditions which will exist in the summer if this refuse is not cleaned up and entirely burned.

Mr. Derencin also said when a person stopped to look over the dump it could be seen to shake and quiver, caused by the running about in it of hundreds of rats. He said that the description was no exaggeration and that his boy had gone to the dump at times with a gun, killing as many as three rats with one shot.

Mr. Derencin said he would have protested such conditions a long time ago but he knew people in Conneltsville would say his action was only jealousy because he had made a failure in operating the plant. He said as long as Councilman C. W. Utts ran the garbage business the plant was kept clean and there was no objection to it, nothing ever being burned outside. The reason the plant was burned down, he said, was because the present owner did not take the proper care of it.

Further, declared Mr. Derencin, the garbage is making the water of Conneltsville run impure. "My cattle drink from that run," he said. "What kind of milk can I expect from my cows to give to my babies?"

He alone had lost more than 25 chickens during the winter which had been killed by the rats, was another declaration of Mr. Derencin. He said he was never bothered with them before but now they were undermining his place and depreciating the value of his property.

"We intend to appear before council and if no action is taken we will take the matter into our own hands," said Mr. Derencin. He said 25 other residents of the township felt the same way about the garbage question.

"If necessary to use force we will turn back the wagons hauling garbage from the city and tell them to burn it on their own streets instead of coming out to us with it."

BOY SCOUT PATROL LEADERS OF CITY FORM ORGANIZATION

Melvin Johnson, Member of Troop 1, Is Named President; Plans for the Work Discussed.

A meeting of all patrol leaders of the various scout troops in the city was held in the Carnegie Free library ed. Officers were elected and the work of patrol leaders was discussed.

With the scout movement getting back on its feet in the city the boys are taking more interest in their work, which is especially necessary of patrol leaders, upon whom rests much of the responsibility for the success of the troops.

The meeting was in charge of Scout Commissioner R. C. Wilt. Melvin Johnson, senior patrol leader of Troop No. 1, was elected president. Arthur Black, also of Troop No. 1, was elected first vice president and Samuel Melnick, senior patrol leader of Troop No. 4, was elected second vice president. Grant Clark of Troop No. 3, was made secretary.

The problems with which the patrol leaders are confronted were discussed freely and the manner in which to run a patrol was also taken up. The qualifications which every patrol leader should fill were brought out and it was determined that first of all he should be a leader, then a good scout, and also make every endeavor to become a first class scout.

The training of these boy leaders, who are the non-commissioned officers of the scouts, is an important work. With interest in scouting picking up by leaps and bounds it will be necessary for the boys to advance in the work to make the movement a success. The object of the patrol leaders' organization is to instruct them in the advanced scout work.

TALKS ABOUT 110TH

Interesting Experiences Related by Lieut. Herbert at Rotary Meeting.

GREENSBURG, March 21.—An intensely interesting narrative of Lieut. Robert B. Herbert of the 110th Infantry was given at a meeting of the Rotary club held at the Polo club last evening. It was the story of the activities of the boys from Greensburg from the time they left home until Lieut. Herbert was separated from his associates by reason of injuries which he sustained.

Other guests were Wiley Byers and Capt. Carson, both coke operators from Uniontown. The capital of Fayette is contemplating the organization of a club and these guests were here to imbibe some of the Rotary spirit.

CAPTAIN CLEMMER HOME FROM FRANCE

Captain Lewis Clemmer, who has been overseas for the past 10 months with the 317th Engineers, arrived in Brownsburg last evening from Camp Upton. He was accompanied home by his wife and son, who have been living with Mrs. Clemmer's parents at Lewisburg since Mr. Clemmer's departure for France. Captain Clemmer, with Captain Crawford, were among the first officers to leave Fayette county, and Captain Clemmer is the first officer of this rank to return to this county from overseas. He enlisted in March, 1917.

RAY TOWZEY ARRIVES AT CAMP MERRITT

Ray Towzey, who was with the 27th Engineers in France, has arrived at Camp Merritt, Hoboken, N. J., according to a telegram received yesterday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Towzey of South Ararat street.

JIM WERNER ARRIVES AT HAMPTON ROADS

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Werner of Somerset received a telegram from their son, Private James G. Werner, announcing his safe arrival at Hampton Roads, Va., from France.

SOMERSET SOLDIERS RETURN TO HOMES

Corporal Edgar Crouse and Private Carl M. Hostetter, both members of Company C, 110th Infantry, Somerset, arrived in the States recently from France and have been mustered out of the service, returning to their respective homes at Somerset. Both with gold medals and numerous decorations, they were conducted to the rear as a prize of the 110th Infantry. Corporal Crouse saw the dead body of his father, Lieutenant S. S. Crouse.

STRUCK BY CAR

M. J. King Is Hurt by Sidewalk Machine Running Too Close Curb.

Standing on the sidewalk in front of the Hooper & Long store, conversing with friends, Michael J. King of Highland avenue, was struck by an automobile driven by Newell Clement last week and an organization effected to the sidewalk sustaining a broken collar bone and other injuries. The mishap resulted from the driver of the car running too close to the curb. The tender of the car caught Mr. King, it was said. The injured man was assisted to the office of a physician and then taken to his home. The car came from South Pittsburgh street, in making the turn, the driver swung too far to the right. The speed was not excessive, it is said, but Mr. King did not have time to get out of the way.

Home from Overseas.

Word of the arrival of Corporal E. V. Kaplan at Newport News, Va., with the 37th Engineers has been received by his wife, Mrs. E. V. Kaplan of the West Side. He saw active service in the Verdun sector.

M'DONALD FILES REPORT OF DRIVE FOR WAR CHEST

Subscriptions Total \$614,630.51 As Against the Goal of \$600,000.

WORKERS COMPLIMENTED

Campaign Manager Expresses Deep Appreciation of Efforts of All From President Van Swearingen Down; Considered Great Accomplishment.

The report of D. W. McDonald, campaign manager of the War

RAILROAD COMPANY AND TRAIN CREW HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DEATH OF PETER J. O'CONNOR

Pennsylvania Negligent in Not Protecting West Side Crossing With Safety Gates, Trainmen in Operating Special at Excessive Speed and Without the Usual Signal, Coroner's Jury Finds.

ENGINE AND CARS SLIDE 175 FEET, WITNESS SAYS

From the evidence we find the cause to have been negligence on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in not having the crossing properly protected, and we find the train crew to have been negligent in operating the train at excessive speed and in failure to give the proper warning signal upon approaching the crossing.

The above is the verdict of the coroner's jury inquiring into the death of Peter J. O'Connor who was fatally injured when the automobile in which he and his brother, Michael, were riding was struck on the Crawford avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad, West Side, last Thursday afternoon. The probe was conducted Wednesday by Coroner S. H. Baum at J. L. Stader's funeral parlors, with J. C. Henry, Leo J. Lowmyer, I. M. Pringley, James J. Ash, Alfred Aldridge and James V. Rodgers, composing the jury. With the exception of Special Officer John H. Delempie the railroad company was not represented at the inquest.

Eight witnesses were called. All agreed that the train which struck the automobile was traveling at an unusual speed. Such was the rate at which it was going, it was testified, that the pilot of the engine was 150 to 200 feet north of the crossing when it came to a stop.

J. C. Herwick, assistant manager of the Young Ice & Storage company, said he paced the distance and found it to be 175 feet. P. E. Notter, a piano salesman, who crossed the railroad track just ahead of the engine, not going east, in the direction opposite to that the O'Connor car was traveling, said the engineer had applied the air full force when he struck the crossing, but notwithstanding the fact that the wheels were sliding, the engine, a car and the front truck of the second car passed over the crossing before the train came to a stop.

Mr. Notter had stopped at a service station east of the crossing and had just stepped from his car and was facing the crossing when the crash came. He said he noted particularly that the wheels were sliding. He estimated the speed of the train on its arrival at the crossing at 12 miles an hour. He did not know what the condition of the rail was or whether sand had been applied. The witness said he had been a railroad for a number of years, but that even after this experience it was difficult to judge the speed of a train, off-hand.

These two witnesses gave the most definite testimony. Every one called, however, said no warning whistle or signal was noticed.

Mrs. John Duggan, Jr., the first called, said she was near the railway room window at her home just west of the crossing and was attracted by the unusual noise the approaching train made. She said she heard no whistle. She did not see the collision she said, but noticed where the engine came to a stop and estimated the distance at 200 feet past the crossing. The pilot of the engine was close to the south end of the bridge over Fourth street, she said. The witness said she could not estimate the speed, but declared the train was going "unusually fast" as compared with trains that pass to and from daily.

Eugene Duggan, son of the mayor, told the jury he was at the store at the corner of Sixth street and Crawford avenue, and was attracted by the speed of the train. "It was going faster than any I've ever seen there," he said. He said the driver of the motor car stopped near the crossing and then started again and, evidently seeing the train when it was too late, attempted to swerve toward the cold storage plant, to the northwest. He said the train stopped 150 to 175 feet beyond the crossing while the car was carried 65 to 70 feet.

Since the accident trains have been running with caution at the danger point, Mr. Herwick, the third witness said, in addition to testifying that the pilot of the engine was 175 feet over the crossing he said the automobile was carried 80 feet from the trolley track along which it was running.

Corroboration of the unusual speed was contained in the testimony of Robert Hooper. He estimated the distance the engine ran past the crossing at 175 feet. He said the automobile stopped before it started over the crossing. He saw the collision from the corner of Sixth street and Crawford avenue.

Twenty miles an hour was the estimate of the speed placed by Lawrence Burch, a telephone man. Mr. Burch was in a truck traveling east in Crawford avenue. He saw the train coming and the truck was stopped 75 feet from the crossing, he said. There is a good view both north and south from the west side of the crossing, he said. There is none at all from the east side of the crossing, looking south, from which direction the train was coming. The witness said he heard no signal.

Carl Beighley saw the collision from the Beighley drug store window but was unable to give much in detail. He said he thought the train was traveling with unusual speed. He did not notice any signal.

That the thought occurred to him that if the approaching train should strike a vehicle on the crossing the latter would fare badly, was the testimony of John Rhodes, who was standing in the door of the Rhodes garage west of the crossing. He estimated the speed at 30 miles an hour. Just as the train and automobile came together the witness said he saw the heads of the two occupants of the latter, his view of the car being obstructed by the railroad company's freight platform.

Contradicting the testimony of others that the automobile was stopped before it reached the crossing, Mr.

Joe Vitale, 12 years old, a Courier newsboy, narrowly escaped serious injury last Wednesday when struck by a truck of Mayor John Duggan at West Crawford avenue. He received some severe bumps and a few bruises but otherwise was not hurt. Samuel Calogueris, another newsboy, was also hit but not hurt.

The boys were playing and Joe darted into the street, stepping in front of the truck. He was knocked down and his jacket torn. One shoe was split where the edge of the wheel passed over the heel. The youngster is a son of Patsy Vitale of the Association Grounds.

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MOVINGS FEW IN CONNELLSVILLE; NO PLACE TO GO

Situation in the City As to Tenement Houses is Unprecedented.

BUILDING BOOM COMING

Drop in Cost of Materials Will be Followed by Great Activity in Erecting Homes for Rent. Realty Agents Believe: Maying is Best Way Now.

In the opinion of the real estate men of the city there will be few movings on the time honored moving day, April 1, this year. Only those who have bought homes will move as tenants who have a house at this time will remain where they are. The house situation is described as "awful" and all real estate firms have many names of persons wanting to rent homes on their waiting lists.

One man said this morning that he had "quit writing them." Another had 98 names on his list. He said he had just put them down, thinking he might be able to help some if anything broke.

Out of 93 tenants of Barner, Hood & Van Natta, there are only three who will move on the first of the month. The houses now occupied by them are to be repaired. They are J. W. Kennedy of Trump Avenue, G. Colacchi and Carrie Matcha who live on Fulsburg street.

One transfer man, it is understood, has eight movings stored. This furniture belongs to persons who were forced to move when the houses occupied by them were sold.

A real estate firm now has 20 properties in the course of sale. Of this number it is expected that half of them will be disposed of. The heavy buying of homes at this time is due to the fact that no houses can be rented in the city, and because there is no building activity on account of the high price of building material.

At the first drop in building prices, real estate men expect to see a big boom in home construction. This is the only way in which the scarcity of houses can be overcome. At the same time, however, it is expected there will be an equal falling off in the demand for houses that are already built. When building material falls it is thought that vacant lots will then be in demand and people will build houses to suit themselves.

At present the reason for increased activity in the sale of houses is because people are forced to do it in order to have a home. Some tenants who are afraid of having to give up their homes are buying and others who are forced out have to buy a property to get located.

A. E. Wagener & Company has about 120 homes on its renting list. Mr. Wagener, head of the concern, said this afternoon that only one of the total number is to be vacated this spring. This one tenant has been unable to find a place to which to move. "There will be no movings unless tenants wish to make exchanges," said Mr. Wagener. The situation is unlike any in his experience in the realty business here, he said.

Availability of tenants to get other homes is holding up real estate sales, said Agent J. Donald Porter. In numerous cases where persons have bought properties it has been impossible to get possession because the tenants have no place to which to move. "I never saw the like," Mr. Porter said. "People can't move because they have no place to go," was the remark of J. A. Mason, another real estate man. He said houses being sold now were real bargains when the price for them was taken into consideration together with the advantage of having a home when houses are so scarce, and when the price of lumber is so high.

It is felt that although a drop in price of materials would result in a building boom, this will not take place this summer. One man said he didn't think the building operations would start before next spring at the earliest, as it was now almost too late to think of erecting a home, and the materials haven't begun to drop yet.

C. B. Lininger has sold his home in Vine street beyond Davidson avenue and has purchased the lot at the corner of Patterson avenue and Vine street.

L. B. Collins expects to move soon into the H. B. DeLoe house on the corner of Storval street and Ninth street, West Side, which he purchased recently. This house is now occupied by P. K. Drill.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haley entertain on Son's Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haley entertained at a very prettily arranged party on March 17 in honor of their son, Edward's 21st birthday anniversary. Lunch was served at a late hour.

Music was furnished by Andy Peebles, Edward Haley, Sr., and Thomas Haley, violinists, accompanied by Miss Susanna Haley and Miss Lillian Peebles. Dancing and games were the amusements.

PARTY AT BAKING.

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WAGON DEMOLISHED.

Prach Street Scene of Exciting Runaway Last Evening.

While repairs were being made on the laundry wagon of Mrs. Minnie Cole on Peach street last Thursday the horse was accidentally struck by a fragment of wood, this causing it to become frightened, and it ran away down Peach street.

The wagon was completely demolished. The driver, A. J. Cole, was unhurt.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

Applications for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed petitions for licenses in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Fayette, State of Pennsylvania, to sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, accompanied by bonds, certificates of citizens, etc., which will be presented to said Court for hearing and determination on the first Monday in April, 1919.

NAME OF APPLICANT	PLACE WHERE LICENSE IS APPLIED FOR	PRESSENT RESIDENCE
RETAIL LICENSE.		
Hess, Frank W.	Hotel Birmingham—Main Street	Belle Vernon, Pa.
Vogel, J. A.	Hotel Kila—Main Street	Belle Vernon, Pa.
Langs, George	Hotel Kila—Main Street	Belle Vernon, Pa.
Schmidt, John H.	Hotel Kila—Main Street	Belle Vernon, Pa.
Conger, Joseph M.	New Guard Hotel—On the hill at the head of Main Street	Brownsville, Pa.
Storey, Charles B.	Storey House—West Side of Main Street	Brownsville, Pa.
Left, Samuel	Monongahela House—East side of Market Street	Brownsville, Pa.
Matia, John	Hotel Alexander—Main Street	Brownsville, Pa.
Rush, Charles W.	Hotel Gault—No. 12 Market Street	Brownsville, Pa.
Goodman, S. M.	Tough House—Corner Main and Arch Streets	Connellsville, Pa.
O'Hara, James	Trinity-Allegheny Hotel—Water Street	Connellsville, Pa.
Walton, Herbert	Hotel Kila—Main Street	Connellsville, Pa.
Furlong, Wm. A.	St. James Hotel—North side of Main Street, adjoining property of John D. Frick on the East	Connellsville, Pa.
Lollar, John H.	Smith House—North side of Main Street	Connellsville, Pa.
Duggan, John	Central Hotel—Water Street	Connellsville, Pa.
Bensinger, Joseph	Hotel Arlington—Water Street	Connellsville, Pa.
O'Hara, Martin	Baltimore House—No. 12, corner Water and Peach Streets	Connellsville, Pa.
Sloan, A. M.	Hotel Royal—South side of Main Street	Connellsville, Pa.
Duggan, John	Columbia Hotel—S. W. corner of Seventh Street and Crawford Avenue	Connellsville, Pa.
Rotand, M. J.	Hotel West Side—E. corner of Main and First Streets	Connellsville, Pa.
Schliker, Jules	Broad Ford Hotel—Village of Broad Ford	Dawson, Pa.
Haag, Otto	Twain House—N. W. corner of Gales and Railroad Streets	Dawson, Pa.
Leighty, Lillian N.	Central Hotel—N. W. corner Main and Cochran Streets	Dawson, Pa.
Corrado, G.	New Dunbar House—Connellsville Street	Dunbar, Pa.
Duggan, John	Central Hotel—Connellsville Street	Connellsville, Pa.
Rotand, M. J.	Central Hotel—Connellsville Street	Connellsville, Pa.
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